UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/082,557	02/25/2002	Narayan D. Raju	16159.033001; P6181	3182

			EXAMINER
32615	7590	03/29/2006	ZHOU, TING

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	

DATE MAILED: 03/29/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Office Action Summary</td><td>Application No.</td><td>Applicant(s)</td></tr>
<tr><td>10/082,557</td><td>RAJU, NARAYAN D.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Examiner</td><td>Art Unit</td></tr>
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	Examiner	Art Unit
	Ting Zhou	2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>06 January 2006</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-5,15,16,18-21,26 and 30</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-5,15,16,18-21,26 and 30</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   The amendment filed on 6 January 2006 have been received and entered. Claims 1-5, 15-

16, 18-21, 26 and 30 are examined herewith.

Claim Objections

2.   Claim 30 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 30 refers to "the

method of claim 26", however, it is an apparatus, not a method, that is claimed in 26. For

prosecution purposes, the examiner assumes that this is a typographical error and that claim 30

was intended to be recited as "the apparatus of claim 26". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-5, 15-16, 18-21, 26 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

anticipated by Vanderwilt et al. U.S. Patent 6,693,661 (hereinafter Vanderwilt), Pavley et al.

U.S. Patent 6,317,141 (hereinafter Pavley) and Ferguson U.S. Patent 5,649,186.

Referring to claim 1, Vanderwilt teaches a remote presentation system comprising a

graphical user interface located on the client providing functionality to control the remote

presentation system (users at remote PC's can access presentations via a web browser interface)

(Vanderwilt: column 5, lines 51-57 and column 6, lines 1-5), a client logic located on the client

providing an interface between the graphical user interface and the server (the web interface

responds to requests received from web pages of remote network devices, or clients)

(Vanderwilt: column 2, lines 4-43), a presentation application located on the server for executing

and displaying a presentation (the server contains a presentation engine that converts the

presentation slides into a set of thumbnail images to be displayed) (Vanderwilt: column 4, lines

55-67 and column 7, lines 4-43), a server logic located on the server providing an interface

between the presentation application and the client (the server contains logic to receive client

selection of presentation slides and converts the slides to suitable format for display)

(Vanderwilt: column 4, lines 55-67 and column 7, lines 4-43), and a presentation plug-in located

on the remote display device providing an interface between the remote display device and the

server (remote clients' browser has capabilities for viewing the presentation files sent by the

server, i.e. scripts and applets in the browsers for generating a presentation file window for

controlling, i.e. selecting at least one of the displayed thumbnail images) (Vanderwilt: column 2,

lines 17-37, column 5, lines 51-column 6, lines 25 and column 7, lines 4-43), wherein the server

logic comprises logic for obtaining the presentation as a series of thumbnails (converting the

slides of the presentation to a set of thumbnail images) (Vanderwilt: column 7, lines 22-32 and

column 9, lines 12-37). Vanderwilt fails to explicitly teach wherein one of the series of

thumbnails is selected and the content of the selected thumbnail is modified while presenting a

presentation to obtain a modified thumbnail, wherein the presentation is updated to include the

modified thumbnail. Pavley teaches a system that presents multimedia presentations (Pavley:

column 1, lines 25-29 and column 2, lines 44-51) similar to that of Vanderwilt. In addition,

Pavley further teaches one of the series of thumbnails is selected and the content of the selected thumbnail is modified while presenting a presentation to obtain a modified thumbnail, wherein the presentation is updated to include the modified thumbnail (allowing users to select slide show media object, i.e. thumbnail images, to edit the content of the media object while presenting a presentation, i.e. while in play mode; when the thumbnails have been edited, the results are applied to the image and displayed as a modified, i.e. updated image and slide show, or presentation) (Pavley: column 12, lines 34-43 and column 13, lines 33-45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Vanderwilt and Pavley before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the remote presentation system taught by Vanderwilt to include the presentation editing capabilities of Pavley. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow users to create an aesthetically pleasing and audience-oriented multimedia presentation that can be easily modified to fit their personal preferences, likings or a certain criteria. However, Vanderwilt and Pavley fail to explicitly teach updating the presentation in a manner transparent to a user viewing the remote display operatively connected to the client and wherein the content of the selected thumbnail is modified in a manner that is transparent to a user viewing the presentation. Ferguson teaches a graphical user interface that creates and maintains files (Ferguson: column 1, line 54 and column 2, lines 8-9) similar to that of Vanderwilt and Pavley. In addition, Ferguson further teaches modifying a file, i.e. updating a master file, in a manner that is transparent to the end user, as recited in column 2, lines 17-21. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Vanderwilt, Pavley and Ferguson before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the system for modifying and updating a thumbnail presentation to be viewed by a user

viewing a remote display operatively connected to the client of Vanderwilt and Pavley to include

the modification of files transparently from the user of Ferguson, in order to obtain a system in

which the presentation is updated to include the modified thumbnail in a manner transparent to a

user viewing a remote display operatively connected to the client and wherein the content of the

selected thumbnail is modified in a manner that is transparent to a user viewing the presentation.

One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to provide more accurate

and current information to the end-user without requiring further actions from the end-user,

which could be cumbersome.

Referring to claims 15 and 26, Vanderwilt teaches a method and apparatus comprising

logging onto a server, initializing a graphical user interface using the server (users can log onto

the Internet server to view web pages using the web browser as a graphical user interface)

(Vanderwilt: column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 37), loading a presentation file onto the server,

selecting a presentation application using logic of the server, opening the presentation file using

the selected presentation application into a presentation (the server contains a presentation engine

that converts the presentation slides into a set of thumbnail images to be displayed on a web

browser) (Vanderwilt: column 4, lines 55-67 and column 7, lines 4-47), capturing the

presentation as a plurality of thumbnails and forwarding the plurality of thumbnails to the

graphical user interface located on the client (presentation files are transmitted to remote clients

and captured, or converted to a set of thumbnails to be displayed on the web browser)

(Vanderwilt: page 4, lines 55-67 and column 7, lines 4-47), wherein a presentation plug-in is

located on the remote display device providing an interface between the remote display device

and the server and the client remotely controls at least one selected from the group consisting of

the modified thumbnail and the at least one of the plurality of thumbnails to display on the

remote display device (remote clients' browser has capabilities for viewing the presentation files

sent by the server, i.e. scripts and applets in the browsers for generating a presentation file

window for controlling, i.e. selecting at least one of the displayed thumbnail images)

(Vanderwilt: column 2, lines 17-37, column 5, lines 51-column 6, lines 25 and column 7, lines 4-

43). Vanderwilt fails to explicitly teach selecting at least one of the plurality of thumbnails while

presenting a presentation, modifying content of at least one of the plurality of thumbnails to

obtain a modified thumbnail and updating the presentation on the client to include the modified

thumbnail. Pavley teaches a system that presents multimedia presentations (Pavley: column 1,

lines 25-29 and column 2, lines 44-51) similar to that of Vanderwilt. In addition, Pavley further

teaches selecting at least one of the plurality of thumbnails while presenting a presentation,

modifying content of at least one of the plurality of thumbnails to obtain a modified thumbnail

and updating the presentation on the client to include the thumbnail (allowing users to select

slide show media object, i.e. thumbnail images, to edit the content of the media object while

presenting a presentation, i.e. while in play mode; when the thumbnails have been edited, the

results are applied to the image and displayed as a modified, i.e. updated image and slide show,

or presentation) (Pavley: column 12, lines 34-43 and column 13, lines 33-45). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Vanderwilt and Pavley

before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the remote presentation system taught

by Vanderwilt to include the presentation editing capabilities of Pavley. One would have been

motivated to make such a combination in order to allow users to create an aesthetically pleasing

and audience-oriented multimedia presentation that can be easily modified to fit their personal

preferences, likings or a certain criteria. However, Vanderwilt and Pavley fail to explicitly teach updating the presentation in a manner transparent to a user viewing the remote display operatively connected to the client, wherein the content of the least one of the plurality of thumbnails is modified in a manner that is transparent to a user viewing the presentation. Ferguson teaches a graphical user interface that creates and maintains files (Ferguson: column 1, line 54 and column 2, lines 8-9) similar to that of Vanderwilt and Pavley. In addition, Ferguson further teaches modifying a file, i.e. updating a master file, in a manner that is transparent to the end user, as recited in column 2, lines 17-21. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Vanderwilt, Pavley and Ferguson before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the system for modifying and updating a thumbnail presentation to be viewed by a user viewing a remote display operatively connected to the client of Vanderwilt and Pavley to include the modification of files transparently from the user of Ferguson, in order to obtain a system in which the presentation is updated to include the modified thumbnail in a manner transparent to a user viewing a remote display operatively connected to the client and wherein the content of the selected thumbnail is modified in a manner that is transparent to a user viewing the presentation. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to provide more accurate and current information to the end-user without requiring further actions from the end-user, which could be cumbersome.

Referring to claims 2 and 19, Vanderwilt, ad modified, teach the graphical user interface is integrated within a web browser (the conference participants connected to the network transmits and views presentation slides through a web browser) (Vanderwilt: column 5 lines 51-57).

Referring to claims 3 and 18, Vanderwilt, as modified, teach the server logic is integrated within a web application server (the server is a web server) (Vanderwilt: column 2, lines 17-26).

Referring to claim 4, Vanderwilt, as modified, teach the client logic is running within a web browser (the conference participants connected to the network transmits and views presentation slides through a web browser) (Vanderwilt: column 5 lines 51-57).

Referring to claims 5 and 20, Vanderwilt, as modified, teach the graphical user interface comprises logic for dynamically modifying the presentation (editing the presentation, i.e. multimedia images) (Pavley: column 1, lines 44-50, column 12, lines 34-43 and column 13, lines 33-45).

Referring to claims 16 and 30, Vanderwilt, as modified, teach moving the at least one of the plurality of thumbnails to a new location within the presentation and re-assembling the presentation to obtain a modified presentation using the new location of the at least one of the plurality of thumbnails (users may edit properties such as the media object's position in the presentation slide show to in order to re-assemble, or change the order of the presentation objects) (Pavley: column 14, lines 26-38 and column 15, lines 59-64).

Referring to claim 21, Vanderwilt, as modified, teach the logic of the server includes logic for obtaining a presentation as a series of thumbnails (the presentation engine converts the slides of the presentation to a set of thumbnail image) (Vanderwilt: column 7, lines 22-32).

Response to Arguments

4.   Applicant's arguments filed 6 January 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive:

5.   The applicant argues that the transparent modification of the master topics file taught by

Ferguson is not equivalent to the transparently modifying the content of the thumbnail as recited

in the claims, and thus Ferguson does not teach that which Vanderwilt and Pavley lack. The

examiner respectfully disagrees. Vanderwilt and Pavley teaches selecting and modifying the

content of one of the series of thumbnails to obtain a modified thumbnail, wherein the

presentation is updated to include the modified thumbnail. However, although Vanderwilt and

Pavley do not explicitly teach that the method for used for modification is a transparent method,

Ferguson teaches a transparent method of modification and gives advantages for using the

transparent method. Similar to Vanderwilt and Pavley's method of modifying a presentation,

Ferguson also teaches a similar method of creating and modifying presentations, i.e. pages or

files. For example, an HTML page is created from collected data and presented to the user for

viewing, as recited in column 1, lines 59-67; therefore, the data is part of a presentation to the

user; furthermore, the collected series of data is stored in a master topics file, which can be

modified in a manner that is transparent to the end-user, as recited in column 2, lines 8-21; since

the plurality of data from the master topics file is part of the content of the HTML page presented

to the user, the masters topics file is part of the presentation viewed by the user; therefore, the

examiner respectfully argues that Ferguson teaches transparently modifying content presented to

the user. It would have been obvious to modify Vanderwilt and Pavley's methods for modifying

a presentation to transparently modify a presentation as taught by Ferguson. One would have

been motivated to modify a presentation using a transparent method because it provides a more

accurate and current information to the end-user, as explicitly stated by Ferguson in column 2,

lines 17-21. In view of the above arguments, the examiner respectfully asserts that the

combination of Vanderwilt, Pavley and Ferguson teaches the subject limitations.

6.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing

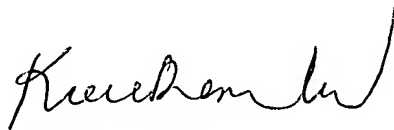date of this final action.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Ting Zhou whose telephone number is (571) 272-4058. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:00 am - 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached at (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

     Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TZ

KIEU D. VU
PRIMARY EXAMINER